

WILKIE A. 'STUDIO' STORER

Don't Like Absence of Professor and Assistant.

"CERAMIC DECORATING"

Pupils Galore Paid Their Hard-Earned Money to Learn the Art of Pasting Pictures on China—Police Are Investigating the Affair.

Great was the excitement among several hundred pupils of the Elite School of Ceramic Decorating in Decolamine Transfers on China and Porcelain when they crowded into the studio of Professor H. F. Evans and his pretty young assistant, Miss Winnie Wingate, in the Virginia Apartments yesterday afternoon and found both the manager and the instructor "out."

By noon yesterday a half dozen outraged women had called on Captain McMahon at Police Headquarters, and Detective Sergeant Frank I. Gentry was assigned to clear up the mystery. On taking possession of the vacated rooms, the detective found them stripped of everything but the furniture, numerous records of financial transactions between Evans and his pupils, and several rows of plates decorated by the scholars of the Elite School of Ceramic Decorating.

After listening to the hurried walls of a score or more of excited women, and examining their "contracts" with the professor, Gentry came to the conclusion that the China and Porcelain Decorators should be investigated. However, in order to give both sides the fairest opportunity, the detective will meet the scholars at 10 o'clock in the studio this morning and with them await the arrival of Evans and Miss Wingate.

Easy Money Galore. Two months ago, Evans and Miss Winnie Wingate, arrived in Richmond and prepared to open a school of "ceramic decorating," which in this case meant transferring flowery paper designs to china plates by means of a brush, a pot of glue and a roller. They appeared before the State and city authorities and obtained duly registered license for their business. A suite was engaged in the Virginia Building, furnished elegantly with \$100 worth of fixtures from a local house—bought on the installment plan by a preliminary deposit of \$25—and inserted ads. in the daily papers.

The ads took like wildfire; pupils flocked to the Elite School of Ceramic Decorating in Decolamine Transfers on China and Porcelain, and the fame of the wonderful opportunity for "easy money" spread rapidly from one end of the city to the other. According to reliable statements, as many as 100 pupils a day passed in and out of the studio—at \$1 per pass. The police figure the proceeds of such a business, firing with the thousands when Evans left on business.

Evans told pupils that he was representing the firm of Kellogg & Evans, of 1339 North Clark Street, Chicago, and that the plate made by the students were sold to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, to be used as premiums. The manager of the local house was kept busy yesterday morning, as the students were coming to the studio to get their plates made. The police are investigating the matter.

Plenty of Names. Evans and Miss Wingate took lodgings in a small rooming house, known as the Virginia Building, and remained there until several weeks ago, when Evans was called out of the city on business. Miss Wingate was left in full charge of the studio. The police are investigating the matter.

"Specially Decorated." In the contract which the prospective pupil of Ceramic Decorating signed was a stipulation that Evans would buy back the "plates" of a pupil at \$1 per dozen, and that when twelve dozen plates had been accepted as perfect from any pupil, the tuition money would be refunded. Armed with nearly a dozen plates, the pupils arrived at the studio yesterday only to be greeted by the estate pupil who was authorized to receive them, but not to return back finished products.

The first comers remained, the more light-hearted to laugh and the others to rage. After Detective Sergeant Gentry arrived on the scene, the pupils took full possession, explored, and poked here and there to heart's content. At the finish, the suite looked like the morning after. The more optimistic declared that they would be on hand this morning to greet Miss Wingate—Keller—Herold—and Detective Gentry.

The real estate firm which handles the affairs of the Virginia Building expressed a passing interest in the matter yesterday afternoon. The Ceramic Decorators have a rental bill owing on the due list.

VIRGINIA GIVES EIGHTH CHIEF

Telegram to Wilson Paraphrases Colonial Coat of Arms.

MOTTO WRITTEN BY CHARLES II.

Colony Gave Fourth Kingdom to Empire, and State Now Gives Eighth President to Nation—Electors Greet Marshall as Descendant of Virginians.

Governor Woodrow Wilson. Trenton, N. J. End at Virginia octavum. The Virginia Electoral College.

In this manner did the men who cast the vote of this State notify Governor Wilson yesterday that Virginia gives to the nation the eighth President. For, being translated, the phrase means "Behold! now Virginia gives the eighth."

When the electors had voted at noon Judge H. T. W. Duke, the chairman suggested a telegram to Governor Wilson. All agreed, and Judge Duke had an idea already in his mind. The Colony of Virginia remained loyal to the Stuart family during the war that resulted in putting Oliver Cromwell at the head of the British empire and cost Charles I. his head. When Charles II. was restored to the throne, after the death of Cromwell, he felt very grateful to the colony across the sea; so he decided to present to it a coat of arms.

In those days the were four kingdoms in the empire—England, Scotland, Ireland and France, which was claimed as part for many years. So, to dignify Virginia, Charles gave it this motto: "En da Virginia quita tam." Behold! now Virginia gives the fifth—meaning, of course, fifth kingdom.

Virginia has given to the country eight Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Wilson. So Judge Duke thought it would be well to paraphrase the motto on the Colonial coat of arms and let Wilson have it. So it went.

The following was sent to Vice-President-Elect Marshall: "Thomas R. Marshall, Indianapolis, Ind. 'The State of your ancestors salutes you as the Vice-President-Elect. The Virginia Electoral College. ACCUSED THIEF AN HEIRRESS Part of Romance in Life of Matilda Nieman Told in Court. New York, January 13.—The pretty Russian girl known as Matilda Nieman, who was arrested as a pickpocket on Saturday afternoon, and who astonished the police by showing a hand-bag fairly stuffed with money, came from a prominent Warsaw family and, according to Superintendent Davis, of the Bedford Reformatory, from which the girl departed only last summer."

She came over from Warsaw five years ago, Miss Davis said. "Her friends went back to Russia, but she liked New York so much that she stayed here. She was the exception of the time she went back to get some money left by her mother."

He Will Pick His Counselors From Those Who Are in Keeping With Spirit That Made His Election Possible. Trenton, N. J., January 13.—Governor Wilson, for whom the majority of the States in the Union to-day officially cast their electoral votes for the presidency, proclaimed in a speech to the New Jersey presidential electors that he interpreted his election as the distinct expression of the progressive impulses of the country.

"I shall not be guided by a partisan when I pick out my cabinet, and only progressive men will be chosen," he said. "I am analyzing the spirit that he said had produced his election. The Governor predicted no division in the councils of the Democratic party, but foresaw unity."

Yielding All Along Line. "These Democrats," he said, "who hitherto have been slow to align themselves with the progressive banner of the party are everywhere yielding. The business men of the country, too, are swinging around to an unselfish and broader view of their duties to the people."

AMOUNT IS SMALL FOR JAMES RIVER

Only \$75,000 Appropriated to It in Rivers and Harbors Bill.

EFFORTS TO SECURE INCREASE FAILS

Lamb Says Committee Could Not Be Induced to Do More for Virginia Waterway—First "Pork Barrel" Measure Reported After Stormy Session.

Washington, January 13.—The first "pork barrel" measure of the present session of Congress was reported to the House to-day when the House Rivers and Harbors Committee brought in its annual appropriation bill providing \$40,000,000 for the improvement of the rivers and harbors throughout the country. The committee agreed on the measure after a stormy session that lasted several hours.

The largest single appropriation in the bill provides \$6,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio. Other Mississippi appropriations are: One million dollars for improvements from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Missouri to Minneapolis; and \$15,000,000 from St. Paul to Minneapolis. For work on the Missouri River \$1,500,000 is provided. \$2,000,000 for the improvement of the Kansas City to the mouth of the river, \$150,000 from Kansas City to Sioux City and \$150,000 from Sioux City to Fort Benton.

Improvements to the Black Warrior, Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers in Alabama call for \$1,385,000.

Million for Hudson. One million dollars is provided for improvements of the Hudson River and improvements about the city of New York.

The deepening of the Delaware River from Philadelphia to the sea calls for an appropriation of \$1,750,000. The general scheme for improving the Ohio River is provided for with an appropriation of \$1,800,000 for locks and dams, with a continuing contract appropriation of \$1,200,000 and \$500,000 for open channel work.

Among important appropriations in the bill by States are the following: Virginia—Norfolk harbor approach, \$165,000; channels at Hospital Point, in eastern, southern and western branches Elizabeth River and to Newport News, \$100,000; James River, \$75,000; inland waterway from Norfolk to Beaufort, N. C., \$500,000.

North Carolina—Catawba River, \$15,000; Fear River, \$15,000; Wilmington, \$32,500. South Carolina—Charleston Harbor, \$1,614; Winyah Bay, \$120,000; Santee, Wateree and Congaree Rivers and Estherville Milldam Creek, \$90,000.

Tennessee—Tennessee River, above Chattanooga, \$150,000; between Chattanooga and Browns Island, \$38,000; between Florence and Riverton, \$100,000; below Riverton, \$110,000. The bill also provides \$250,000 for examinations, surveys and contingencies of river and harbor improvements.

Sums Given to South. The smaller appropriations for improvements in the Southern States are as follows: Virginia—Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers and Occoquan Creek, \$15,000; Onancock River, \$1,000; Pagan River, \$1,000; Upper Machodoc Creek, \$3,500; Rappahannock River, \$25,000.

North Carolina—Beaufort Harbor, \$5,000; Beaufort, inlet, \$10,000; Moore's City harbor, \$2,000; Bay River, \$1,000; Fishing Creek, \$1,000; Neuse and Trent Rivers, \$12,000; New River and waterways to Beaufort, \$5,000; North-east, Black alls, \$500; Waccamaw River, \$10,000; North Carolina and South Carolina, \$10,000; Charlotte River, \$9,845; Core Sound, \$20,000; South River, above Aurora, \$5,000.

South Carolina—Great Pee Dee River, \$15,000; inland waterways between, \$15,000.

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DEALERS SGOING IN OPPOSITION

That Is Indicated as Part of Tariff Revision Plan.

Representatives of Interests in Virginia and North Carolina Appear Before Committee and Argue for Retention of Present Schedule—Silks Also to Be Free.

Washington, January 13.—Free rough and dressed lumber, hewn and squared timber, shingles, laths and fence posts, retention of approximately the present high tariff on the higher grades of silk and reductions in the cheaper silks used by the common people and a penalizing, drastic tariff bar to shut out "dynamited" silk, were indicated to-day as parts of the expected Democratic revision program.

The House Committee on Ways and Means devoted the day to hearings on wood and silk schedules of the tariff law and when the testimony and assumptions were closed, the sentiment favored the inclusion of these provisions, possibly together with free meats, in the tentative plan the committee will frame to submit to the extra session of Congress.

Plan for Present Rates. The burden of the testimony on the wood schedule was a plea for the preservation of the present rates. Silk, involving immense interests, presented a complexity of technicalities greater than in any of the other thirteen schedules of the tariff law.

"Silks," according to Horace B. Cheney, of South Manchester, Conn., as spokesman for the silk manufacturers of the country, "depend upon fashion; if women want anything they'll pay the amount they have to get it."

Women always want something that looks fancy, said C. A. Stroud, of New York, waving aloft a hat lining, while joining with Samuel Kridel, another importer, in protest against the present tariff on velvets, ribbons and other things.

Silks are a luxury, that is most silks, commented Chairman Underwood, of the committee. Mr. Underwood outlined his view in which he represents the Democratic majority of the committee that will frame the new schedule.

"We want to get a large amount of revenue on luxuries," said Mr. Underwood, "so that we can put a less tax on the necessities of life. Where there is a large percentage of imports, we don't want to cut the rates. We are desirous, however, of cutting the rates where there is no competition and no revenue."

Samuel Kridel and F. E. Kip, of Bridgeport, Conn., who said he was agent of the largest manufacturer in his line in the world, disagreed as to European trust machinations.

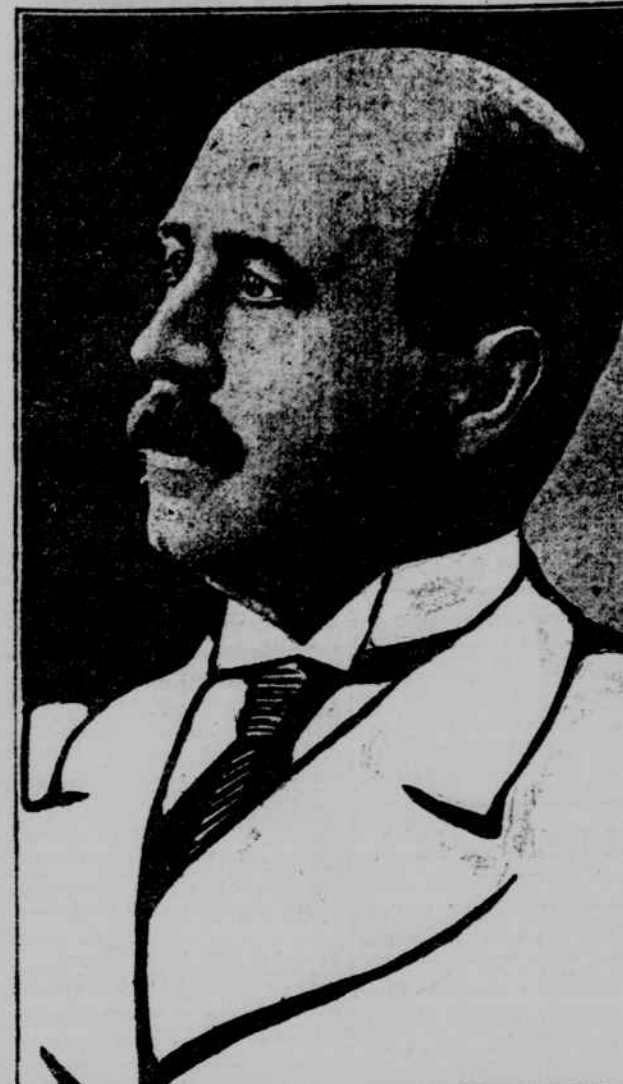
Knows Of No Rebating. "I have bought rebates," he said, "but I have come from one of the members of the so-called syndicate and have never received any rebate," said Mr. Kridel, who added that he didn't know of the real existence of such a trust that gave rebates to importers.

Representative Hill, of Connecticut, gave names of firms that, he said, fix concurrent prices, distribute territory and give 10 per cent. rebates to importers here. Mr. Kip said he knew there was a syndicate of velvet manufacturers in France that imposes contracts binding buyers for a three year period and allowing rebates of 10 per cent. which he said he had seen in a book which was one outside of the trust and that this combination comprises 90 per cent. of the silk velvet manufactures of France, Germany and England.

Chairman Underwood, in declaring his view that all "dynamited" or over-weighted silks, constituting a large class of import traffic, were a fraud upon the public, told of an umbrella that he had

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Found Guilty at Bar of Senate



JUDGE ROBERT W. ARCHBALD.

MANY OFFICERS WILL LOSE JOBS

Great Saving Contemplated by Reorganization of Customs Service.

HISTORIC PLACES TO GO

Naval Offices, Relics of Colonial Days, Will Be Abolished.

Washington, January 13.—The Treasury Department's tentative plan for the reorganization of the customs service, it was learned to-day, contemplates the abolition of all customs naval officers and surveyors of customs, confining the port administration to collectors and deputy collectors.

It also is the department's intention to deprive the collectors at ports along the Great Lakes and the Canadian border of their present perquisites for the sale of manifest blanks and to turn this revenue into the treasury. At some of the smallest ports where the sale of the collector is only \$250, fees from the sale of manifests are believed by officials to raise \$10,000 to \$20,000 in some instances. At New York and at all actual seaports the collector, years ago, lost the returns from the sale of manifests.

When former President Chester A. Arthur was collector at New York, he, like others, was paid on a commission and fee basis and his compensation is said to have reached over \$100,000 a year. This situation drew the attention of Congress and a "seaports" were placed on a strictly salary basis. They, however, have never been extended to some Lake and Canadian border ports.

Passing of the naval offices will mark the passing of one of the most historic characters in the service of the United States. He is a relic of the colonial days. When America was part of the British empire, a local man was appointed as a collector of customs at the various ports and the King of England sent over a naval officer as his personal representative to check up the operations of the collector. The position of the naval officer has grown until treasury officials claim that he amounts to a second collector. These seven ports have naval offices: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco. The salary at New York is \$1,000 and at the others \$1,000.

In reducing the existing 15 customs districts to less than fifty, the Treasury Department's plan provides for one collector each district in charge of a collector and each port in charge of a deputy collector. No existing port will be abolished and many new ports will be made. Among the new ports, which will be the headquarters of each collector, The Treasury officials maintain this location means little or nothing.

In New York State the existing ten districts will be reduced to four, with headquarters at New York City, Buffalo, Rochester and Ogdensburg. The State of Ohio and Erie County, Pa., will constitute Philadelphia, New Jersey as headquarters. Cincinnati is strongly clamoring for the location of the collector.

Newport News Favored. Nothing is known about the details of other ports. F. M. Halstead, chief of the customs division, returned to Washington to-day from Norfolk and Newport News, where he investigated the claims of these cities to the headquarters of the Virginia customs district. Both cities will submit briefs before Mr. Halstead makes his report to Secretary MacVough. The Treasury Department had intended making Newport News the office of the collector, because more merchandise is imported there than at Norfolk.

FOUND GUILTY AND STRIPPED OF HIS OFFICE

Judge Archbald, of Commerce Court, Convicted by Senate.

EXTREME PENALTY PLACED UPON HIM

After Service of Twenty-Nine Years on Bench, He Is Declared to Have Committed "High Crimes and Misdemeanors," and Is Forever Disqualified From Holding Position of Public Honor or Trust—Vote of Senate Is Overwhelmingly Against Him. He Receives News of His Disgrace Calmly, Protesting His Innocence, and Prepares to Leave for Home.

Washington, January 13.—Robert W. Archbald, of Scranton, Pa., for twenty-nine years an occupant of judicial positions upon the Pennsylvania State bench, the Federal District bench and the United States Supreme Court, today was adjudged guilty by the United States Senate of "high crimes and misdemeanors," was stripped of his office and forever disqualified from holding positions of public honor or public trust.

The conviction and judgment came at the conclusion of the impeachment trial that has been pending in the Senate since last summer on charges that Judge Archbald had been guilty of misconduct and misbehavior as a judge and that he had corruptly used his judicial power to further the private interests of himself and his friends, in the acquisition of coal land properties in Pennsylvania.

Upon five of the thirteen separate charges brought against him by the House of Representatives, Judge Archbald was found guilty. Upon the other eight the Senate convicted him not guilty, the majority in some cases being against him, but failing of the two-thirds necessary for conviction. Any one of the five verdicts of guilty would have brought about the punishment imposed upon him.

End a Long Struggle. The end of the long-fought struggle in the Senate came early in the afternoon, when the vote was taken on the first article of impeachment. With gallery doors locked to prevent the movement of spectators, and an unaccustomed hush prevailing throughout the chamber, sixty-eight Senators rose in their places and notified the clerk of their vote. The word "guilty" in almost inaudible tones.

The vote on the first charge, that Judge Archbald had corruptly influenced officials of the Erie Railroad to sell him the right of a grand jury, resulted in his conviction by a vote of 68 to 3. Nineteen Senators were absent or not voting.

In a little committee room off the gallery floor, Judge Archbald, his wife and his son, Hugh, sat throughout the afternoon as the Senate voted upon the charges against him. The news of the first vote of conviction was notified to him by a messenger from the gallery. After sentence had been imposed upon him, Judge Archbald and his family left the Capitol, to go at once to the family home at Scranton.

"I have never known that I have done so wrong and the vote of no one makes it otherwise," was his only comment upon the Senate's action.

Bacon Imposes Sentence. Sentence was imposed by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, the presiding officer, after the Senate had, by a vote of 39 to 13, upheld a resolution offered by Senator O'Gorman, of New York, authorizing the full penalty, provided by the Constitution.

"The Senate, therefore, do order and decree," said Senator Bacon, "and it is hereby adjudged that the respondent, Robert W. Archbald, circuit judge for the United States District Court at Scranton, and designated to serve in the Commerce Court, be and he is hereby removed from office and that he be and hereby is forever disqualified to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States."

The sentence of the Senate became operative at once, and directions were given that the President and the House of Representatives be notified of the conviction and the punishment imposed. The ten men who have been impeached before the Senate since the organization of the government, Judge Archbald is the third to be convicted and the only one convicted who appeared to make a personal defense against charges.

Voting on the charges began as soon as the impeachment court had been reorganized at 1 o'clock. On each of the articles, Senator Bacon, after the secretary had read the charge to the Senate, put the formal question: "Senators, know you, is the respondent, Robert W. Archbald, guilty or not guilty, as charged in this article?"

San Deeply Affected. As the roll call proceeded, replies "guilty" came from all parts of the Senate. Each Senator, under the rule, rose in his seat and gave his verdict, but notwithstanding the silence that prevailed throughout the chamber, many had to be asked to repeat their votes to the clerk. Robert W. Archbald, Jr., who sat with his father's counsel on the floor of the Senate, exhibited great feeling as it became apparent that the vote was overwhelmingly for conviction.

The first article charged that Judge Archbald had gone to officials of the Erie Railroad, while that railroad had a suit pending in the Commerce Court, and had corruptly influenced them to agree to give him a favorable opinion on the Erie's subsidiary company, the Hillside Coal and Iron Company. The vote in detail on this charge was 68 to 3. For conviction—Archbald, Bankhead, Borah, Brandegee, Brewster, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clark, of Wyoming, Clark, of Arkansas, Crane, Crawford, Cullback, Cullum, Cummings, Curtis, Dixon, DePort, Fletcher, Foster, Gallinger,

Only a small portion of the fruit is injured, but frost and the damage to young and matured trees is heavy. The loss due to frost damage to vegetables will reach \$100,000.

COLD STOPS THE CLOCK.

Mercury in Moorehead, Minn., registers 32.2 degrees below zero. Moorehead, Minn., January 13.—The weather was so cold yesterday that the clock in the local weather bureau stopped, according to the official report, and it was unable to tell the time at just what time the mercury registered 32.2 degrees below zero. It fell to that point, however, during the day, the lowest of the winter, and within a half degree of the record of several years past.

Wilson is Formally Elected President

Washington, January 13.—Electors in forty-eight States met to-day and formally elected Woodrow Wilson to the presidency and Thomas R. Marshall to the vice-presidency of the United States. Returns prepared by the electors chosen at the polls last November are now on their way by mail to Washington to the President pro tempore of the Senate. Another set of these returns will be brought in person by an elector chosen from each State to be announced February 1 in joint session of the Senate and the House when Governor Wilson formally will be proclaimed President.

NORFOLK, VA. C. & O.

Three fast daily trains, with Pullman sleeping cars, in the Bay of Norfolk. Leave Richmond 8:30 A. M. 1:30 noon and 4:30 P. M. Dining car on each train.—Advertisement.